

GARRETT, MANACLED IN CAR, GETS AWAY

Seller of Stolen Motors Being Taken From Here to Washington.

BURST ANKLE IRONS

Escaped Into Woods, Induced Lads to Free Wrists, Give Him Lift.

HE HAD 39 VICTIMS HERE

Posed as 'Doctor' in Hurry to Sell Car to Take Job as Aid to Pershing.

The New York police learned yesterday that Norman D. Garrett, arrested here on October 8 and identified by thirty-nine complaints as a "doctor" who had sold them stolen automobiles on the pretense he had just been commissioned as captain on Gen. Pershing's staff, escaped at midnight last Saturday from two Washington detectives who were taking him to the capital, where most of the cars had disappeared.

He wore both handcuffs and ankle irons when he left here on Saturday, but he bragged to the detectives of the New York Automobile Squad that they would hear from him again. They already had tested his mettle, for on the day of his arrest in this city he jumped out of a car in Riverside Drive and was captured only after Detectives John Dineen and Christian Wackerly had pursued him, showering bullets all the way down the drive and through a lot between 140th and 139th streets.

As the New York police got the story from Washington, the two Washington detectives, with Garrett in their charge and apparently helpless, were within seventeen miles of the capital when on-line trouble developed. One of the detectives went back along the road to see if he could rout out a mechanic to fix it. Suddenly Garrett, who had feigned sleep, leaped out of the car and dashed into a patch of woods, the clanking of the loose steel proving he had somehow managed to break the fetters that held his ankles together.

A little later a stranger stopped a truck which was moving toward Washington along the main road, a mile or so from the spot where Garrett had made his break for liberty. He held up two manacled hands and said to the driver and the driver's helper:

"Boys, I'm a revenue officer. I've been over in the hills after a gang of bootleggers, and they got the best of me. They took my shield, my money, my papers, everything, and will you believe it the damned cases even clamped my wrists together with my own handcuffs."

Garrett is nothing if not plausible, as the complaints of automobile trickery all testify. He so impressed the truck-

HETTRICK AND HIS MATES OFFER BLOOD TO SAVE POOR

Seventeen Sign Proposal to Aid Patients in City Institutions Without Hope of Pay or Reward—Surgeon Attests Their Fitness, Offers His Services Free.

A group of prisoners in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, headed by John T. Hettrick, who was sent to prison as a result of the building ring graft exposures of the Lockwood committee, sent word to the city hospital authorities yesterday that they would give their blood whenever necessary for transfusion operations on charity patients in the Metropolitan City and other municipal hospitals. Besides Hettrick, who is also remembered as the man who wrote a letter about limestone for Mayor Hylan to sign, the prisoners who signed the offer are Joseph Fitzsimmons, Albert Deleau, Roy Hannon, Charles Kleden, Arthur E. Cellars, Edward H. Padden, Edward J. Malloy, Patrick Heffernan, Fred Engelle, Vincent Hayes, Louis Plushnick, Thomas Adcock, George King, Salvatore Di Cola, Lee Arledge and Edward J. O'Ferral.

In an agreement drawn up by Hettrick and signed by the other prisoners the statement is made that blood transfusions are seldom made in the city institutions because of the high cost of the

men with his story that the kind hearted lads gave him a lift to Washington and even got out their heavy tools and smashed the handcuffs for him. On the way he regaled them with yarns of his encounters with bootleggers.

It was daylight when they reached Washington. Garrett directed them to an office building.

"Here's my shack," he said. "Just you boys wait here and I'll go in and get some money. You boys did me a good turn and I'm no piker."

After waiting an hour and learning from an elevator man in the building that Garrett was not known there, the truckmen went their way, incredulous but mystified. And now the Washington police have asked the New York police to let them know if they hear anything more of Norman Garrett.

According to Fleet S. Hughlett, the Washington detective from whom Garrett, escaped, he and a fellow detective had taken their prisoner as far as Murkirk, a village half way between Baltimore and Washington, in a car Garrett had stolen and the New York police had recovered. There they ran out of gas, and Hughlett's companion started walking two miles to a gas station, leaving Hughlett to guard the prisoner.

Hughlett said he did not know exactly how the escape happened. One of the prisoners was seated beside him in the front seat of the automobile and a second later was easing himself out of the car door. Garrett then dashed down the road with Hughlett in pursuit. The detective said he lost sight of his prisoner when he gained the cover of nearby woods. Hughlett is at loss to understand how Garrett severed his manacles but believes he broke them by sheer strength.

Detectives Offer Reward.
So chagrined is the Washington detective force that they have subscribed a purse of \$250, of which Hughlett furnished \$100, for the capture of Garrett.

Garrett used to advertise in a New York newspaper that he was a physician with a 1921 Buick to sell. He met prospective customers outside Flower, Bellevue and other hospitals, and at least one in the Commodore Hotel. He posed as "Dr. Herbert Edwards," "Dr. Howard Raymond" or "Dr. Peterson." He showed what seemed to be a genuine bill of sale from the Buick Company and an equally genuine letter from the War Department notifying him that he must report within ten days to take up

operation and the scarcity of men willing to donate their blood for the benefit of the poor and needy. The agreement binds the prisoners to give as much blood as surgeons may consider necessary, without pay or hope of reward, not only while they are in the prison but for a period of three months after they are released.

The plan was evolved by Hettrick, who has been working as a clerk in the medical record room in the penitentiary, to which he was assigned by Warden Joseph A. McCann. It was said last night that Dr. H. W. Lipschutz, one of the resident physicians of the penitentiary, has agreed to perform free of charge all necessary blood transfusion operations, and that he has certified that Hettrick and the others are healthy and fit subjects from whom to draw blood.

The offer of Hettrick and the other prisoners was made through Warden McCann, but it will be up to Commissioner Hamilton of the Department of Correction, and Commissioner Coker of the Department of Public Welfare to decide whether the offer will be accepted.

his work as a Captain of the Medical Corps. He had about closed a deal to sell a car to Harry Kehoe of 905 West End avenue when Sgt. Dillon of the automobile squad and his men caught up with him, and the arrest followed. As none of the cars had been stolen here he was turned over to the Washington police, who were taking him to Washington in one of the stolen Buicks when he got away.

Sergeant Dillon says he has never seen a slicker young man. One of his alleged victims, going to Police Headquarters to griping his hand and wishing him all the luck in the world. In a few minutes talk Garrett had convinced him he was about to be bailed out and would repay immediately the \$1,500 which the victim had paid for one of "Dr. Howard's" 1921 cars.

So far as the police could learn, Garrett is not a physician, but another of his victims who identified him at headquarters was so taken with him that he showed the prisoner a prescription and asked him to give his opinion of the value of the medicines there named.

"For your ailment, rotten," said Garrett.

"Doctor, you're a wonder," exclaimed the other. "One of the biggest professors in New York examined the prescription and told me the same thing."

FOUR HELD IN ROBBERY OF LEITER'S LIQUORS

One Wounded When Police Raid Washington House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Four arrests were made here by the police to-night in connection with the robbery of rare liquors worth \$300,000 from the summer home of Joseph Leiter in Leesburg, Va.

One man was wounded in a general fight which started when the police descended upon the house on K street, where the four were surrounded. The wines and other liquors were stolen on the afternoon of October 2 from the country home, near Washington of Mr. Leiter, retired Chicago grain and real estate operator. Taking advantage of the absence of the caretaker, the thieves bored through the heavy steel door to the cellar. The robbery was not made public until a week later.

EMPLOYERS DIFFER ON TRADE UNIONISM

P. T. Dodge, Head of Two Big Companies, Is Strong for Open Shop.

CITES STRIKE LOSSES

B. S. Rowntree of Large British Concern, Sees Advantages in Unions.

FAVORS COOPERATION

Interesting Discussion at Meeting of Industrial Relations Association.

Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, speaking last night at the Waldorf at a dinner of the Industrial Relations Association of America, said that thirty years' experience in hiring men had convinced him of the soundness of the open shop policy, and that if either of his companies should recede from their firm stand for the open shop he would resign.

Mr. Dodge was applauded when he said that while his companies always recognized shop committees, they would not deal with any third party. A position differing from that of Mr. Dodge, however, was taken up by B. Scoborn Rowntree, managing director of Rowntree & Co., Ltd., of this city and London.

Mr. Rowntree contended that many times the best interests of all were served by cooperation between employers and trades unions.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Canada, Mr. Dodge said, is against the unionization of the workers, and urges them to "work for their families, save their money and be loyal to their employers."

Unionism has been prevented, he said, by the influence of the clergy. The mills of the International Paper Company, Mr. Dodge explained, were unionized in 1910 after an expensive strike. Afterward, he said, the unions became insolent and tyrannical.

"When the contract with the union was about to expire the first of this year," said Mr. Dodge, "we tried to show them what the situation was and that they were receiving two and one-half times as much as they were in 1913 and 1914. The unions would not listen to us and we tried to approach our employees as individuals. On May 1 they closed our eighteen mills. The strike has been running on until to-day and we have been trying to point out to the employees that they have lost \$6,500,000 in wages. There are about 50 per cent. who want to come back, but fear for their lives if they do so."

"Only in this State—we have mills in

seven States—did we receive proper protection. Gov. Nathan L. Miller said: 'I'll see that life and property are protected.' And he did. I know of nothing that could show better the desirability of having a State constabulary."

TWO WIN VERDICTS AGAINST OTTO KAHN

\$1,500 and \$500 Awarded in Accident Claims.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 1.—Verdicts of \$1,500 and \$500 were returned to-day against Otto H. Kahn, banker, in the Supreme Court of Suffolk county before Justice J. Addison Young. Mr. Kahn has a summer estate at Huntington, and did not appear in court during the trial of the case.

John W. Cromwell of Huntington and his daughter, Lenora, brought suit against the banker for \$10,000 each. They claim that while they were riding in a carriage a machine belonging to Mr. Kahn and operated by his chauffeur, George Chesler, ran into them on a road in Huntington and threw them to the ground. Both claimed they suffered from injuries.

At the trial Chesler said he was alone in the machine and that the accident was caused by a blinding light of a machine coming in the opposite direction and that he did not see the vehicle in which the two were riding.

The jury returned the verdict of \$1,500 for Cromwell and the smaller sum for his daughter.

MAIL SHIP CO. MADE ONLY \$5,000 IN FRANCE

Testimony in Receivership Suit Continued.

The United States Mail Steamship Company during its one and one-half years of operation received only \$5,000 from the steamship agency which acted for it in France, according to testimony given yesterday by Carlos Mayer before John B. Johnstone, 100 Broadway, special master in the receivership suit which has been instituted by creditors of the company.

Mr. Mayer had charge of the company's interests in France before its ships were taken from it by the United States Shipping Board. Francis B. Mayer, president of the company, and Stuart McIntosh, vice-president and treasurer, were sworn yesterday but were not examined. Both Francis Mayer and Carlos Mayer will be heard on November 15.

John Godfrey Saxe, counsel for the United States Mail Line, in the hearings before Mr. Johnstone said the Government was a party to about 90 per cent. of the claims against the company. While the exact financial status of the line is still in doubt, Mr. Saxe said he believed most of the creditors could recover if bankruptcy actions could be forestalled.

Albert Lasker, chairman of the shipping board, is expected in this city tomorrow to hold a conference with Herbert Noble and Emmett J. McCormick, receivers of the company.

CLEVELAND MILKMEN GO OUT

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—Between 750 and 800 union milk wagon drivers employed by the Telling-Belle Vernon and subsidiary companies went on strike at midnight in protest against a weekly wage reduction of \$6.50. Deliveries to hospitals or to families with babies will not be interrupted, union officials said.

Several offers to compromise were rejected by the company, union officials said. Drivers average \$33 weekly. The company is the largest distributor in Northern Ohio.

Which Is Better?

Safety of principal and good return, or uncertainty and anxiety as to the principal, no matter how great the return? A trustee has but one answer. Any other person has but one sensible answer.

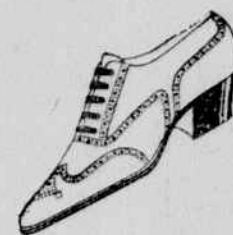
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